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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/049,816	02/19/2002	Mikito Nishii	111970	2904	
;	7590 11/16/2005		EXAMINER		
Oliff & Berridge			HARDEE, JOHN R		
PO Box 19928 Alexandria, VA 22320			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ŕ			1751		
			DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Apı	olication No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/049,816 NISHII ET AL.		`			
		aminer	Art Unit				
		n R. Hardee	1751				
The MAILING DATE of this con Period for Reply	imunication appears	on the cover sheet with	the correspondence add	ress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM TO Extensions of time may be available under the property of the state of the st	HE MAILING DATE visions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). s communication. num statutory period will appor reply will, by statute, cause on the after the mailing date of the communication.	OF THIS COMMUNICATION IN NO EVENT, however, may a reput and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS: the application to become ABA	ATION.  ly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this corr  NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status			•				
1) Responsive to communication(	s) filed on						
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
3) Since this application is in cond	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the p	practice under Ex pa	rte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims			,	•			
4) Claim(s) <u>1-6,8,10-18 and 20</u> is	are pending in the a	pplication.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>15,17</u>	and 20 is/are withdr	rawn from consideratio	n.	•			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6, 8, 10-14, 16 and</u>							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected							
8)☐ Claim(s) are subject to r	estriction and/or elec	ction requirement.					
Application Papers	. •						
9)☐ The specification is objected to	by the Examiner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is	s/are: a) accepted	d or b) objected to by	y the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any	·	= ' '					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) inc							
11)☐ The oath or declaration is object	ted to by the Examir	ner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTC	<b>)-152</b> .			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a call and all bl Some * cl None		rity under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).				
1. Certified copies of the pr		e been received					
2. Certified copies of the pr			plication No				
3.☐ Copies of the certified co	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		stage			
application from the Inter							
* See the attached detailed Office	action for a list of th	e certified copies not re	eceived.				
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	days (DTC 040)	4) Interview Su	mmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date				
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Rev     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1-Paper No(s)/Mail Date			omal Patent Application (PTO-	152)			

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
   The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- Claims 1-6, 8, 10-14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second 2. paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. What is a "phosphoric acid compound", aside from phosphoric acid? What organophosphoric acid compounds" are contemplated? The phosphate ester of the WO is a phosphoric acid derivative but it is also organic-does that make it an organophosphoric acid compound? The metes and bounds of the claims cannot be determined. The newly added language is confusing and self contradictory. This makes it indefinite. Both the phosphoric acid compound and the organophosphoric acid compound can be present at 0% and still meet the limitations of the claims, but this does not seem to agree with applicant's arguments that at least one must be present in a non-zero amount. If, say, the phosphoric acid compound is not present a 0-2%, but the organophosphoric acid compound is, can the phosphoric acid compound be present in a larger amount? An organophosphoric acid compound is also a phosphoric acid compound. An organophosphoric acid compound, whatever that is, can be present at 04% and meet the limitations of the claims. Is this what applicant had in mind?

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#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 3. Claims 11 and 13 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 62-045,681 A. See abstract, which discloses a mixture of 5 parts by weight of silicone oil, 95 pbw of ethylene glycol, 3 pbw of triethanolamine, 0.1 pbw of benzotriazole. 0.8 pbw of phosphoric acid and colorant. This is diluted with water to an ethylene glycol concentration of 30%, at which point the phosphoric acid is present at 0.23%, which appears to read on less than about 0.2%. The Office does not have the facilities to determine conductivities, but the ionic concentration appears to be small enough and the glycol concentration large enough to meet applicant's limitations.
- 4. Claims 1-6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by SU 899,635 B (abstract). See the disclosed composition. Phosphoric acid compounds and organophosphoric acid compounds are absent, and therefore present at 0%. The Office does not have the facilities to determine conductivities, but the ionic concentration appears to be small enough at the low end of the concentration ranges to meet applicant's limitations. Cooling is disclosed, and nitrogen, an inert gas, may be reasonably inferred to be present. Claim 18 is drawn to intended use, and the product by process limitations of claims 13 and 14 are held to be met in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- 5. Claims 1-6, 8, 10-14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 98/40441. The reference is in Japanese. See the composition disclosed at col. 5, lines 45+ of related US 6,083,311. It is not clear whether the phosphoric ester is a phosphoric acid compound or an organophosphoric acid

compound (see 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> rejection), but whichever one it is not is present at 0%, meeting the newly recited limitation. The Office does not have the facilities to determine conductivities, but the ionic concentration appears to be small enough at the low end of the concentration ranges to meet applicant's limitations. Claim 18 is drawn to intended use, and the product by process limitations of claims 13 and 14 are held to be met in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed June 3, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the compositions of the WO and SU references exceed the recited conductivity limitations. However, the Office lacks the facilities to determine such values. Burden is on applicant to furnish this data.

Applicant's arguments regarding what a phosphoric acid compound is and what an organophosphoric acid compound is do not clarify the matter. They only restate what is present in the specification, which is lacking, as noted numerous times, because only one example of each is provided. What else can they be? In the absence of evidence to the contrary, an organophosphorus acid compound can only be a phosphonic acid, and a phosphoric acid compound can only be orthophosphoric acid. As both can be present at 0%, the cited references anticipate the claims as indicated.

Applicant's arguments regarding the presence or absence of nonionic series substances is not persuasive, because silicone oil, ethylene glycol, phosphoric esters and diethylene glycol are all nonionic. Applicant's argument that the nonionic series

substance must be soluble is not well taken, because there is nothing in the specification to support such a definition.

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to the examiner, Dr. John R. Hardee, whose telephone number is (571) 272-1318. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 until 4:30. In the event that the examiner is not available, his supervisor, Dr. Yogendra Gupta, may be reached at (571) 272-1316.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John R. Hardee

**Primary Examiner** 

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November 13, 2005